

## Helms Delays Confirmation Of Ambassador to Salvador

By BERNARD WEINRAUB  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 28 — In a move that has angered the White House and left the State Department "extremely upset," Senator Jesse Helms has abruptly delayed confirmation hearings on the newly appointed Ambassador to El Salvador.

Administration officials predicted that President Reagan's nominee, Thomas R. Pickering, would eventually be confirmed. But the delay means, they added, that the envoy will probably not be able to take up his post in San Salvador until September or later.

The delay comes at a time when issues involving El Salvador and Central America dominate foreign policy. It leaves the embassy in El Salvador in the hands of a deputy when issues like elections, discussions with the left and a new constitution are on the agenda.

Administration officials and Senate aides indicated that Mr. Pickering, a career diplomat, was in essence caught in an ideological tug-of-war between Mr. Helms, a right-wing Republican from North Carolina, and the State Department.

**Helms Busy With Farm Bills**  
Aides to Mr. Helms said that the Senator was involved with two agricultural bills and would probably not have time to get Mr. Pickering's confirmation going — despite Administration

pressures — before the scheduled Aug. 5 summer recess.

"One man's delay is another man's priority," one aide commented.

Mr. Helms, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, has told Administration officials and Senate aides that he wants to question Mr. Pickering on his role in the Law of the Sea Conference and also on a Presidential commission report, drawn up during the Carter Administration, that advocated family planning measures in the third world.

Beyond this, Administration officials and Senate aides believe the main reason Mr. Helms wants to delay the confirmation is to use the issue as a call Secretary of State George P. Shultz before his subcommittee.

**Helms Checking on 1962 Accord**  
Administration officials said that Mr. Helms had made it clear he wanted to question Mr. Shultz predecessors in recent years — on details of the agreements reached in October 1962 between President Kennedy and Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, to resolve the crisis over Soviet deployment of missiles in Cuba.

"It assumed that Cuba and the Soviet Union agreed that there would be no offensive weapons build up in Cuba if the U.S. did not try to destabilize the Cuban regime," a Helms aide said. This has a fundamental impact on Caribbean and Central American policy today. We have followed our side of the bargain. But have they followed theirs?"

Senate aides said that Mr. Shultz had declined to appear before the subcommittee and that Mr. Helms was seeking to force Mr. Shultz to answer Mr. Helms's questions. Aides to the Senator denied this, saying the Senator "has a commitment to Shultz to discuss the substance



Thomas R. Pickering

Senator Jesse Helms

and history of the Kennedy and Khrushchev accords. Administration officials said the State Department was "extremely upset" over the delay in Mr. Pickering's confirmation because Mr. Shultz would like the envoy to go to San Salvador as quickly as possible. Mr. Pickering, who has served as Ambassador to Nigeria and Jordan, was appointed to replace Deane R. Hinton.

Administration officials said that if Mr. Helms delayed holding a hearing on the nomination before September, it was possible the full Foreign Relations Committee would take up the issue and bypass the Helms subcommittee.

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## Foes of Whaling Say Colleagues Will Be Freed

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 21 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has agreed to hand over at sea seven Greenpeace activists arrested at a Siberian whaling station on Monday, a spokesman for the environmentalist group said here today. He said they would be handed over at sea Friday night, and that the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior was leaving Alaska for a rendezvous.

The trawler fled to Nome after a dramatic Bering sea chase with a Soviet ship and helicopter.

The spokesman said: "The Soviets have agreed to a handover in international waters. The U.S. State Department wants a U.S. Government representative on board and the Mayor of Nome will be going."

Six Americans and a Canadian were arrested while probing the Loring whaling station on the remote Chukchi Peninsula.

## Mass Grave in Chad For 30 Soldiers Reported

NDJAMENA, Chad, July 21 (Reuters) — Chad said today that it had found a mass grave of 30 Government soldiers who it said were put to death several days ago by rebel units acting on Monday.

Information Minister Soumaila

Mahamat said the grave was found Wednesday about 18 miles east of Abéché, an eastern city that was the scene of major battles 10 days ago before it was recaptured by Government forces.

Mr. Soumaila had neither photographs nor first-hand reports to substantiate the atrocity charge. But he agreed to take journalists to the grave as soon as an aircraft was available.

## Death Toll Rises to 7 After Terror at Orly

PARIS, July 21 — The mother of a teenage boy killed in last Friday's bomb attack at Orly Airport has died, officials announced today, bringing to seven the total dead in the explosion at Turkish Airlines counter.

The death late Wednesday of Jacqueline Kirschner, a Frenchwoman whose 19-year-old son died instantly in the explosion, made the Orly attack the most costly in human life since the days of the Algerian war in the early 1960's.

In the meantime, Max Gallo, the Government spokesman, denounced suggestions that the police might have prevented the bomb attack at Orly had they acted more quickly.

The contention, made particularly in conservative newspapers, has been based on the fact that Varadjian Garabedian, who confessed to placing the bomb at Orly, had been under police surveillance for at least two months.

# Transcript of President's News Conference on Foreign and Domestic Matters

Following is a transcript of President Reagan's news conference in Washington yesterday, as recorded by The New York Times.

## OPENING STATEMENT

I have a brief statement and two very welcome pieces of news.

This morning's report of a surge to 8.7 percent in the second quarter real economic growth and last night's bipartisan victory for the MX Peacekeeper program send an important signal to the world.

I think that confidence in America's economic recovery and leadership for peace continue to build. The economy's growing with more vigor than most economists predicted and this heartens us. Vigorous growth is the surest route to more jobs, declining deficits and a future filled with opportunity for all our people. We must encourage the roots of confidence to grow strong and deep by protecting the recovery from a new burst of runaway inflation and interest rates.

We support the commitment of the

Federal Reserve Board to a monetary policy that insures stable prices. And we urge the Congress to help us make the Fed's job easier, not by taking more money out of the people's pockets but by exercising discipline to hold down Federal spending.

I want also to thank courageous Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate for their bipartisan unity needed to pursue two vital national goals: strategic modernization and arms control.

It's now time for the Senate to act. If the Senate joins the House in approval of funds for production of the Peacekeeper the United States representatives in Geneva will have increased leverage to negotiate significant mutual and verifiable strategic arms reductions.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Nicaragua's Government

Q. Mr. President, are we planning to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua with the sending of what some people would call a kind of a gunboat diplomacy approach?

A. No, we're conducting exercises such as we've conducted before in this hemisphere. We've conducted them in other parts of the world and haven't been too many questions about that or suggesting that we're starting to try to start a war in those other areas. We conduct annual maneuvers more than once a year, as a matter of fact.

Q. They have no political purposes?

A. We're, we're conducting exercises there and I think that there's every reason for us to do so with the responsibility we have in this hemisphere.

Q. Mr. President, would you say that the pressure the U.S. has put on the Government of Nicaragua by supporting the rebels against that Government has helped to bring the Government to a position where they are expressing some willingness to negotiate? Would you attribute that to the pressure that the U.S. has been able to bring to bear and would you accept a negotiated solution in El Salvador contingent on a solution in Nicaragua?

A. Well, you're getting very complicated there and getting me deep into

the field of things that I don't think are at hand yet. I'd have no way of reading their minds as to why, I think there, it could be assumed that maybe what is happening there with the contras who are opposing the Sandinista regime had something to do with this decision. Undoubtedly, Contadora did also have something to do with it.

I welcome this first step. I don't think it's far enough. But what really is needed is what the contras are asking for, and that is that the Sandinista Government is in violation, literally, of a contract that they made with the Organization of American States. That's not just the United States. That's 30 other American states. They made a contract during the revolution that if they had the help of the O.A.S. in persuading the Somoza regime to step down and let their revolution take over they made specific promises as to what they would do with regard to freedom of press and freedom of well, all the freedoms that we enjoy here in this country.

They have violated all of those provisions and the O.A.S. considers that a violation of a contract. And what the contras are really seeking, having been members of the Sandinista revolution for the most part, in its effort to bring democracy to Nicaragua, they are trying to restore the

original purpose of the revolution.

## Impact on El Salvador

Q. Well, just to follow, if I may, Sir, would you consider a similar statement in El Salvador if there can be a settlement in Nicaragua?

A. Well, without even waiting for Nicaragua we have proposed, and the Salvadoran Government has proposed, that if the guerrillas will lay down their arms and come in and participate in the democratic process of election, they will be granted amnesty, they have a peace commission that is organized to negotiate such a thing with them and so far, the guerrillas in El Salvador have refused any such meeting on that.

## Choice of Kissinger

Q. Mr. President, Henry Kissinger was someone that you said did resign back in 1976. He's controversial because of his role in overthrowing the Allende regime in Chile because of his support for covert action. Why did you choose him to head this commission considering your past doubts about him. And aren't you, in effect, short-circuiting the work of the commission so that the Administration is already planning an increase of some \$400 million in aid request for next year for that reason?

A. I don't think any such figure has been advanced by us as yet. We're asking for the \$110 million that we had proposed for 1983 and which the Congress has so far refused to give us. We have asked for some increase in that, in our request for the 1984 budget but nothing of that figure.

But with regard to the first part of your question, as I recall in '76 the entire issue of Henry Kissinger came up in response to questions from the audience as to whether I would choose him as my Secretary of State and I said that I had other things in mind and I would make my own choice of a Secretary of State.

I've chosen him for this committee because I believe here is a man with a distinguished record in diplomacy. I believe he is exceptionally well qualified to bring back the information that I think we all need and that would help the Congress make the decisions it needs to make about Central America.

## Plans for Increase in Aid

A. Well, to follow up to that, ask

you whether you think that there is no need then for this massive increase because there are Administration officials who have said that there were planning papers already at the budget table for a big increase in aid for economic and military aid. Do you think it will not be necessary?

A. You know, if I ever find those unnamed individuals that are quoted as Administration sources, I'm going to take their White House passes away from them. I don't know who they are.

Q. Is it true or not?

A. No, we are not. I have never heard that figure advanced as anything that we're asking for. But I do think that this commission, what I want to bring back and with the Congress sit down with the idea of an overall program for all of our neighbors here in the hemisphere. It is what I talked to leaders about when I made my one trip to South and Central America, to let them know about all of us becoming equal allies here in the Western Hemisphere all dedicated to the same thing: to progress, economic reform, what social reforms are needed in some areas and so forth. This is a good goal for Central America.

To achieve it, however, we've got to stop the shooting. You have got to let them proceed with these reforms without getting murdered by terrorists who want a continuation of what we've seen too often in the past and that is revolutions that only overthrow one set of rulers in order to establish another set of rulers.

## Regional Stability

Q. Mr. President, in view of your frequent criticism of the Sandinista regime, which you've repeated here this morning, do you think it's possible to get any kind of regional settlement and regional stability if that regime remains in office or do you think that regime would have to go before there would be any settlement?

A. Now, we're talking about, wait a minute, which country again are we talking about?

Q. I'm talking about the quest of regional stability. A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that's possible in Central America if the Sandinista regime survives in Nicaragua?

A. Well, if the Sandinista regime remains, but, remember, that's the original purpose of the revolution, this is a government by one faction of the original revolution. It existed, it failed, it was the office of the other leaders of the revolution because they wanted democracy. And the present group wanted Communist totalitarianism. And this is what they presently have there. So what is being struggled for

there is a restoration of the original revolution.

Q. Do you think if this present faction remains in power alone in Nicaragua, there cannot be a satisfactory solution? I think it'd be extremely difficult because I think they're being subverted or they're being directed by outside forces.

## Naval Blockade in Gulf

Q. Mr. President, with the presence of the American ships off the western coast of Central America, is there any plan by the United States to go on the Gulf a mass grave of 30 Government soldiers who it said were put to death several days ago by rebel units acting on Monday.

A. A blockade is a very serious thing and I would hope that there will, that eventually will not arise. There are going to be maneuvers of various kinds.

Q. In the Gulf? A. Yes, just as last year we had some maneuvers in the Caribbean, I prefer to call it, and we will be doing that in the future because of interest there and the importance of that to the United States.

## Polish Martial Law

Q. Sir, the Polish Government says it's going to lift martial law as of tomorrow and free some but not all of the political prisoners. Is this the action they're proposing to lift the remaining sanctions or not?

A. We just have received the actions of the Parliament there and what it is they're proposing. And so I do not have the result of any study of what those proposals are. What we want to be guided for is having a cosmetic change in which they lift, technically, martial law but replace it with equally onerous regulations. If that's true then the situation has not changed. And so I can't answer until we know whether there actually had been any improvement. Then we've always said if there is — we're going to go by deeds, not words — if there is something that indicates that a reciprocal situation has been achieved, we'll consult on that.

Q. Well, Sir, as you know, the Parliament has also approved new laws which people like Lech Walesa say make the Government just as onerous, from the standpoint of having the ability to control the country, as martial law.

A. Well, that's what we want to find out for ourselves in this study when we analyze what it is as it is.

Q. Thank you, Mr. —  
Q. Mr. President — can I finish my sentence, Helen? A. All right, Helen's just laughing but I think she's laughing yes.

# Reagan Says Sandinistas Make Stability Unlikely

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maneuvers of various kinds," he said, adding that others had been conducted in various parts of the world in the past without provoking suggestions that the United States was trying to "start a war."

Asked about the possibility of a full-scale naval blockade, the President replied, "A blockade is a very serious thing and I would hope that there will, that eventually will not arise."

## Byrd Accuses President

Plans for maneuvers under consideration, besides the sending of aircraft carriers, include dispatching Army engineers and Air Force transports to Honduras and the battleship New Jersey through the Panama Canal, according to senior Administration officials.

The Administration's use of military maneuvers as a pressure tactic was questioned today by critics, including the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd. He accused the President of "establishing more of a U.S. presence, attempting to intimidate Nicaraguans" before he even hears from the Senate Presidential commission that is to study the problem.

Aside from significantly increasing the presence of warships patrolling the waters between Central America and Cuba, the maneuver plans would allow

military officials to speed the expansion of United States training bases in Honduras. They would also provide a means for the Administration to dramatize its resolve and to attract greater domestic attention to the problem.

The Nicaraguans have expressed fears that these exercises could turn into a quarantine of their waters by United States forces, since they say the United States is already at war with them.

Mr. Reagan appointed a 12-member commission on Central America on Tuesday, ordering it to report by Dec. 1 with advice on how to deal with the region's economic, social and security problems. Administration officials concede that the major factor in the commission's creation was the failure thus far to rouse enough popular and Congressional support for the President's Central American policy.

In answering questions in the White House briefing room, the President defended his choice of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to head the commission.

"Here is a man with a distinguished record in diplomacy," the President said in minimizing his past criticisms of Mr. Kissinger. "I believe he is exceptionally well qualified to bring back the information that I think we all need and that would help the Congress make the decisions it needs to make about Central America."

The President said he wanted the

commission to provide basic information so that he could "sit down" with Congress and construct "an overall program for all of our neighbors here in the hemisphere," one that he said envisioned "equal allies" dedicated to economic and social progress.

"To achieve it, however, we've got to stop the shooting," the President continued. "You have got to let them proceed with these reforms without getting murdered by terrorists."

The Administration's immediate goal is to prevent Congressional critics from denying some of the more controversial requests for increased military support for Central America, including covert operations. The White House had defended its proposals as a necessary blend of economic and military aid, but such Democratic critics as former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, a 1984 Presidential candidate, contend the Reagan Administration has been neglecting diplomacy and militarizing the region's long standing economic and social problems.

## Soviet Assails U.S. Exercise

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI) — The Soviet Government's press agency Tass said today that projected United States military exercises in Central America were "open blackmail and an undisguised threat" to Nicaragua.



HELPING THE WOUNDED: A Salvadoran army medic who has just completed training under American military advisers, inspecting the leg of a wounded Salvadoran soldier in a military hospital in eastern San Miguel Province.